

1. Fórmulas

Box 1 - Fórmulas matemáticas

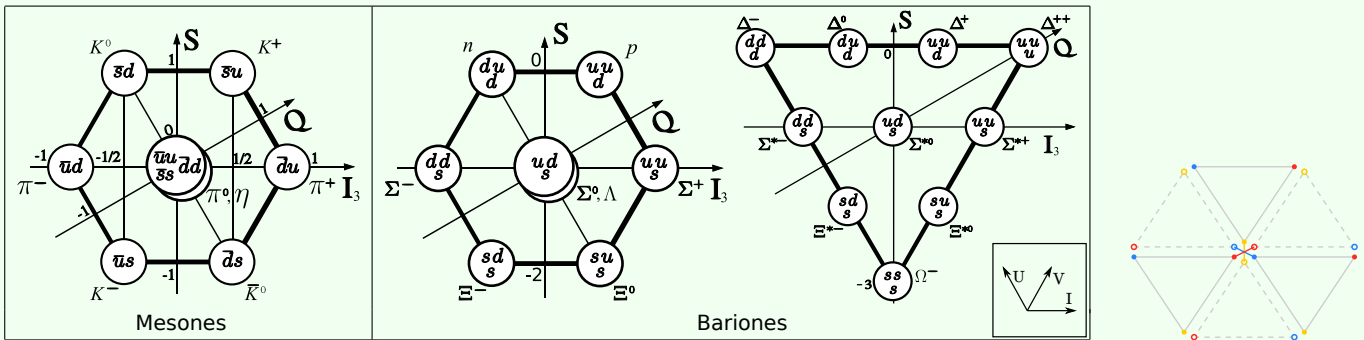
$$(e^A)^\dagger = e^{A^\dagger} \quad \det e^A = e^{\text{Tr}A} \quad \frac{d}{dx} e^{xA} = A e^{xA} \quad e^A e^B = e^{A+B+\frac{1}{2}[A,B]+\dots} \quad (e^A)^{-1} = e^{-A}$$

Box 2 - Fórmulas relatividad

$$p^\mu \sim \begin{bmatrix} E/c \\ \mathbf{p} \end{bmatrix} = m\gamma \begin{bmatrix} c \\ \mathbf{v} \end{bmatrix} \sim \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} i\partial^0 \\ -i\nabla \end{bmatrix}}_{\text{En cuántica}} \quad \frac{E^2}{c^2} = \mathbf{p}^2 + m^2 c^2 \quad \begin{cases} \beta = \frac{v}{c} \\ \gamma = (1 - \beta^2)^{-1/2} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \partial_\mu \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \frac{\partial}{\partial x^\mu} \\ \partial^\mu \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \eta^{\mu\nu} \frac{\partial}{\partial x^\nu} \sim \begin{bmatrix} \partial_t \\ -\nabla \end{bmatrix} \end{cases} \quad \square^2 = \partial^\mu \partial_\mu \quad x_\mu = \eta_{\mu\nu} x^\nu \quad \begin{cases} x^\mu \sim \begin{bmatrix} t \\ \mathbf{x} \end{bmatrix} & \text{Contravariante} \\ x_\mu \sim \begin{bmatrix} t \\ -\mathbf{x} \end{bmatrix} & \text{Covariante} \end{cases}$$

Box 3 - Fórmulas isospín y SU(3)



$$3 \otimes 3 \otimes 3 = 10_S \oplus 8_{MA} \oplus 8_{MS} \oplus 1_A \quad 2 \otimes 2 \otimes 2 = 4_S \oplus 2_{MA} \oplus 2_{MS} \quad 3 \otimes \bar{3} = 8 \oplus 1$$

$$\begin{aligned} [\bar{\Lambda}_i, \bar{\Lambda}_j] &= i f_{ijk} \bar{\Lambda}_k \\ \bar{\Lambda}_i &\sim \begin{cases} \lambda_i & \text{En quarks} \\ -\lambda_i^* & \text{En antiquarks} \end{cases} \end{aligned} \quad \begin{cases} f_{123} = 1 \\ f_{147} = -f_{156} = f_{246} = f_{257} = f_{345} = -f_{367} = \frac{1}{2} \\ f_{458} = f_{678} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \\ f_{ijk} = -f_{jik} = -f_{ikj} \text{ etc.} \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} \bar{I}_\pm = \frac{\bar{\Lambda}_1 \pm i \bar{\Lambda}_2}{2} \\ \bar{U}_\pm = \frac{\bar{\Lambda}_6 \pm i \bar{\Lambda}_7}{2} \\ \bar{V}_\pm = \frac{\bar{\Lambda}_4 \pm i \bar{\Lambda}_5}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Quarks} \rightarrow & \begin{cases} \bar{I}_+ \begin{bmatrix} |u\rangle \\ |d\rangle \\ |s\rangle \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ |u\rangle \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} & \bar{U}_+ \begin{bmatrix} |u\rangle \\ |d\rangle \\ |s\rangle \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ |d\rangle \end{bmatrix} & \bar{V}_+ \begin{bmatrix} |u\rangle \\ |d\rangle \\ |s\rangle \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ |u\rangle \end{bmatrix} \\ \bar{I}_- \begin{bmatrix} |u\rangle \\ |d\rangle \\ |s\rangle \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} |d\rangle \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} & \bar{U}_- \begin{bmatrix} |u\rangle \\ |d\rangle \\ |s\rangle \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ |s\rangle \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} & \bar{V}_- \begin{bmatrix} |u\rangle \\ |d\rangle \\ |s\rangle \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} |s\rangle \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \end{cases} \\ \text{Antiquarks} \rightarrow & \begin{cases} \bar{I}_+ \begin{bmatrix} |\bar{u}\rangle \\ |\bar{d}\rangle \\ |\bar{s}\rangle \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -|\bar{d}\rangle \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} & \bar{U}_+ \begin{bmatrix} |\bar{u}\rangle \\ |\bar{d}\rangle \\ |\bar{s}\rangle \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -|\bar{s}\rangle \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} & \bar{V}_+ \begin{bmatrix} |\bar{u}\rangle \\ |\bar{d}\rangle \\ |\bar{s}\rangle \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -|\bar{s}\rangle \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \\ \bar{I}_- \begin{bmatrix} |\bar{u}\rangle \\ |\bar{d}\rangle \\ |\bar{s}\rangle \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ |\bar{u}\rangle \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} & \bar{U}_- \begin{bmatrix} |\bar{u}\rangle \\ |\bar{d}\rangle \\ |\bar{s}\rangle \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ -|\bar{d}\rangle \end{bmatrix} & \bar{V}_- \begin{bmatrix} |\bar{u}\rangle \\ |\bar{d}\rangle \\ |\bar{s}\rangle \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ -|\bar{u}\rangle \end{bmatrix} \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

Box 4 - Fórmulas de ecuaciones de onda relativistas

Klein-Gordon

$$(\partial^\mu \partial_\mu + m^2) \phi = 0$$

Dirac

$$\begin{cases} (i\gamma^\mu \partial_\mu - m) \psi = 0 \\ \bar{\psi} (\overleftarrow{\partial}_\mu \gamma^\mu + m) = 0 \end{cases} \quad \bar{\psi} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \psi^\dagger \gamma^0 \quad \overline{\mathcal{H}_{\text{Dirac libre}}} = \gamma^0 m + \gamma^0 \boldsymbol{\gamma} \cdot \underline{\mathbf{p}} \quad J^\mu = \bar{\psi} \gamma^\mu \psi \quad \partial_\mu J^\mu = 0$$

$$\text{Soluciones base Dirac} \rightarrow \begin{cases} u_i = e^{-ikx} \begin{bmatrix} \xi_i \\ \frac{\mathbf{k} \cdot \boldsymbol{\sigma}}{k^0 + m} \xi_i \end{bmatrix} & E > 0 \\ v_i = e^{ikx} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\mathbf{k} \cdot \boldsymbol{\sigma}}{k^0 + m} \xi_i \\ \xi_i \end{bmatrix} & E < 0 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} \xi_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \\ \xi_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \end{cases} \quad \text{Espín} \rightarrow \begin{cases} \mathbf{S} = \frac{1}{2} \boldsymbol{\Sigma} \\ \boldsymbol{\Sigma} \sim \begin{bmatrix} \boldsymbol{\sigma} & 0 \\ 0 & \boldsymbol{\sigma} \end{bmatrix} \end{cases}$$

$\begin{cases} \{\gamma^\mu, \gamma^\nu\} = 2\eta^{\mu\nu} \mathbf{1} \leftarrow \text{Clifford} \\ (\gamma^\mu)^2 = \eta^{\mu\mu} \mathbf{1} \\ (\gamma^\mu)^\dagger = \begin{cases} -\gamma^\mu & \text{para } \mu \neq 0 \\ \gamma^\mu & \text{para } \mu = 0 \end{cases} \\ (\gamma^\mu)^\dagger = \gamma^0 \gamma^\mu \gamma^0 \\ \gamma^5 \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} i\gamma^0 \gamma^1 \gamma^2 \gamma^3 \quad (\gamma^5)^2 = \mathbf{1} \\ \{\gamma^5, \gamma^\mu\} = 0 \end{cases}$	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">Base de Dirac</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">$\gamma^0 = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{1} & \\ & -\mathbf{1} \end{bmatrix} \quad \gamma^i = \begin{bmatrix} & \sigma_i \\ -\sigma_i & \end{bmatrix}$</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">Base de Weyl</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">$\gamma^0 = \begin{bmatrix} & \mathbf{1} \\ \mathbf{1} & \end{bmatrix} \quad \gamma^i = \begin{bmatrix} & \sigma_i \\ -\sigma_i & \end{bmatrix}$</td> </tr> </table>	Base de Dirac	$\gamma^0 = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{1} & \\ & -\mathbf{1} \end{bmatrix} \quad \gamma^i = \begin{bmatrix} & \sigma_i \\ -\sigma_i & \end{bmatrix}$	Base de Weyl	$\gamma^0 = \begin{bmatrix} & \mathbf{1} \\ \mathbf{1} & \end{bmatrix} \quad \gamma^i = \begin{bmatrix} & \sigma_i \\ -\sigma_i & \end{bmatrix}$	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">$\sigma_x = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad \sigma_y = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -i \\ i & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad \sigma_z = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">$\begin{cases} [\sigma_i, \sigma_j] = 2i\epsilon_{ijk} \sigma_k \\ \{\sigma_i, \sigma_j\} = 2\delta_{ij} \mathbf{1} \end{cases}$</td> </tr> </table>	$\sigma_x = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad \sigma_y = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -i \\ i & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad \sigma_z = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{cases} [\sigma_i, \sigma_j] = 2i\epsilon_{ijk} \sigma_k \\ \{\sigma_i, \sigma_j\} = 2\delta_{ij} \mathbf{1} \end{cases}$
Base de Dirac	$\gamma^0 = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{1} & \\ & -\mathbf{1} \end{bmatrix} \quad \gamma^i = \begin{bmatrix} & \sigma_i \\ -\sigma_i & \end{bmatrix}$							
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$$S_\Lambda^{-1} \gamma^\mu S_\Lambda = \Lambda^\mu{}_\nu \gamma^\nu \quad \begin{cases} [\Psi']_{x'} = S_\Lambda [\Psi]_{x(x')} \\ [\bar{\Psi}']_{x'} = [\bar{\Psi}]_{x(x')} S_\Lambda^{-1} \end{cases} \quad S_\Lambda = \exp\left(-\frac{i}{2} \omega_{\alpha\beta} \Sigma^{\alpha\beta}\right) \quad \Sigma^{\alpha\beta} = \frac{i}{4} [\gamma^\alpha, \gamma^\beta] \quad \omega_{\alpha\beta} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \xi_1 & \xi_2 & \xi_3 \\ -\xi_1 & 0 & \theta_3 & \theta_2 \\ -\xi_2 & -\theta_3 & 0 & \theta_1 \\ -\xi_3 & -\theta_2 & -\theta_1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{Parity operator} \rightarrow \begin{cases} \mathcal{P}\psi \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \gamma^0 \psi(t, -\mathbf{x}) \\ \mathcal{P}\bar{\psi} = \bar{\psi}(t, -\mathbf{x}) \gamma^0 \end{cases} \quad \gamma^5 = i\gamma^0 \gamma^1 \gamma^2 \gamma^3 \rightarrow \text{Quiralidad} \quad P_\pm = \frac{\mathbf{1} \pm \gamma^5}{2} \quad h = \boldsymbol{\Sigma} \cdot \hat{\mathbf{p}} \rightarrow \text{Helicidad}$$

Box 5 - Fórmulas de formulación lagrangiana

$$\text{Noether} \rightarrow \begin{cases} \varepsilon J^\mu = \sum_i \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial (\partial_\mu \phi_i)} \delta \phi_i(\varepsilon) + F(\varepsilon)^\mu \\ \delta \mathcal{L} = \partial_\mu F^\mu \quad \varepsilon \rightarrow 0 \text{ es el parámetro} \end{cases} \quad \partial_\mu \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial (\partial_\mu \phi)} = \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \phi} \quad \mathcal{L}_{\text{Dirac}} = \bar{\Psi} (i\gamma^\mu \partial_\mu - m) \Psi \\ \mathcal{L}_{\text{KG}} = \partial_\mu \phi^* \partial^\mu \phi - m^2 \phi^* \phi$$

Box 6 - Fórmulas gauge no abeliano

$$D_\mu \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \partial_\mu + ig A_\mu \quad \Omega \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \exp(-ig\alpha^a(x) T_a) \quad D'_\mu = \Omega D_\mu \Omega^{-1} \quad A_\mu \equiv A^a{}_\mu T_a \quad A'^a{}_\mu = A^a{}_\mu - \frac{1}{g} \partial_\mu \alpha^a$$

$$T_a^\dagger = T_a \quad [T_a, T_b] = if_{abc} T^c \quad f_{abc} \text{ totalmente antisimétrico para } \mathfrak{su}(N)$$

$$A'_\mu = \Omega A_\mu \Omega^{-1} - \frac{1}{ig} (\partial_\mu \Omega) \Omega^{-1} \Rightarrow (A^a{}_\mu)' = A^a{}_\mu + \partial_\mu \alpha^a + g\alpha^b A^c{}_\mu f^a{}_{bc}$$

$$G_{\mu\nu} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \frac{1}{ig} [D_\mu, D_\nu] \equiv F_{\mu\nu} + ig [A_\mu, A_\nu] = G^a{}_{\mu\nu} T_a = \mathbf{G}_{\mu\nu} \cdot \mathbf{T}$$

$$G^a_{\mu\nu} = \partial_\mu G^a_\nu - \partial_\nu G^a_\mu - gf^a_{bc} G^b_\mu G^c_\nu \quad (G^a_\mu)' = G^a_\mu - \frac{1}{g} \partial_\mu \alpha^a - f^a_{bc} \alpha_b G^c_\mu \quad (G_{\mu\nu})' = \Omega G_{\mu\nu} \Omega^{-1}$$

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{YM}} = (D^\mu \Phi)^\dagger (D_\mu \Phi) - m^2 \Phi^\dagger \Phi - \frac{1}{2} \text{Tr} (G_{\mu\nu} G^{\mu\nu})$$

Box 7 - Fórmulas modelo estándar

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} \mathcal{L}_{\text{QCD}} &= \sum_{q \in \text{quarks}} (\bar{q} i \gamma^\mu D_{S\mu} q) - \frac{1}{4} G^a_{\mu\nu} G_a{}^{\mu\nu} \\ \mathcal{L}_{\text{EW}} &= \sum_{\Psi \in \text{dobletes E.W.}} \left(\bar{\Psi}_L i \gamma^\mu D_L^{(\Psi)} \Psi_L + \bar{\Psi}_R i \gamma^\mu D_R^{(\Psi)} \Psi_R \right) - \frac{1}{4} B_{\mu\nu} B^{\mu\nu} - \frac{1}{4} W^a_{\mu\nu} W_a{}^{\mu\nu} \\ \mathcal{L}_{\text{Higgs}} &= (D_{h\mu} \Phi)^\dagger (D_h{}^\mu \Phi) - \lambda \left(\Phi^\dagger \Phi - \frac{v^2}{2} \right)^2 + \underbrace{G_e (\bar{\Psi}_L \Phi \Psi_R + \bar{\Psi}_R \Phi^\dagger \Psi_L)}_{\text{Leptones}} + \underbrace{G_u \left(\bar{q}_L \frac{h+v}{\sqrt{2}} q_R + \bar{q}_R \frac{h+v}{\sqrt{2}} q_L \right)}_{\text{Quarks}} \end{aligned} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} \text{quarks} &= \{u, d, c, s, t, b\} \quad u \equiv \begin{bmatrix} u_{\text{red}} \\ u_{\text{green}} \\ u_{\text{blue}} \end{bmatrix}, d = \dots \\ \text{dobletes E.W.} &= \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} \nu_e \\ e \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} \nu_\mu \\ \mu \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} \nu_\tau \\ \tau \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} u \\ d' \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} c \\ s' \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} t \\ b' \end{bmatrix} \right\} \quad \begin{bmatrix} d' \\ s' \\ b' \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} C & a & b \\ i & b & b \\ \ominus & o & \ominus \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} d \\ s \\ b \end{bmatrix} \\ \Phi &= \begin{bmatrix} \phi^+ \\ \phi^0 \end{bmatrix} \in \mathbb{C}^2, \Phi \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ \frac{h+v}{\sqrt{2}} \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned} \right.$$

$$\text{Gauge fields} \rightarrow \left\{ \begin{aligned} B_{\mu\nu} &= \partial_\mu B_\nu - \partial_\nu B_\mu && \rightarrow B \text{ field } \exists! \\ W^a_{\mu\nu} &\sim \mathbf{W}_{\mu\nu} = \partial_\mu \mathbf{W}_\nu - \partial_\nu \mathbf{W}_\mu - \frac{g_w}{2} \mathbf{W}_\mu \times \mathbf{W}_\nu && \rightarrow \text{Weakons } a \in \{1, 2, 3\} \\ G^a_{\mu\nu} &= \partial_\mu G^a_\nu - \partial_\nu G^a_\mu - \frac{g_s}{2} f^a_{bc} G^b_\mu G^c_\nu && \rightarrow \text{Gluons } a \in \{1, \dots, 8\} \end{aligned} \right.$$

$$\text{Notaciones habituales} \rightarrow \left\{ \begin{aligned} W_{\mu\nu} &\equiv W^a_{\mu\nu} \sigma_a \equiv \mathbf{W}_{\mu\nu} \cdot \boldsymbol{\sigma} && \begin{cases} W^a_{\mu\nu} W_a{}^{\mu\nu} \equiv \frac{1}{2} \text{Tr} (W_{\mu\nu} W^{\mu\nu}) \\ G^a_{\mu\nu} G_a{}^{\mu\nu} \equiv \frac{1}{2} \text{Tr} (G_{\mu\nu} G^{\mu\nu}) \end{cases} \\ G^a_{\mu\nu} &\equiv G^a_{\mu\nu} \lambda_a \end{aligned} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} \text{Strong gauge:} & D_{S\mu} = \partial_\mu + i \frac{g_s}{2} G^a_\mu \lambda_a \quad [T_a, T_b] = i f_{abc} T^c \Rightarrow T_{\text{strong}} = \lambda, T_{\text{weak}} = \sigma \\ \text{Electroweak gauge:} & \begin{cases} D_L^{(\Psi)} = \partial_\mu + i \frac{g'}{2} Y_L^{(\Psi)} B_\mu + i \frac{g_w}{2} \sigma_a W^a_\mu & \rightarrow \text{Left components} \\ D_R^{(\Psi)} = \partial_\mu + i \frac{g'}{2} Y_R^{(\Psi)} B_\mu & \rightarrow \text{Right components} \end{cases} \\ \text{Higgs gauge:} & D_{h\mu} = \partial_\mu + i \frac{g'}{2} Y_h B_\mu + i \frac{g_w}{2} \sigma_a W^a_\mu \end{aligned} \right.$$

$$\text{Hypercharge} \rightarrow \left\{ \begin{aligned} Y_L^{(\Psi)} &= \begin{bmatrix} y_{L1}^{(\Psi)} \\ y_{L2}^{(\Psi)} \end{bmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^2 && Y_L^{(\text{leptones})} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & \\ & -1 \end{bmatrix} && Y_R^{(\text{leptones})} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \\ & -2 \end{bmatrix} \\ Y_R^{(\Psi)} &= \begin{bmatrix} y_{R1}^{(\Psi)} \\ y_{R2}^{(\Psi)} \end{bmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^2 && Y_L^{(\text{quarks})} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{3} & \\ & \frac{1}{3} \end{bmatrix} && Y_R^{(\text{quarks})} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{4}{3} & \\ & -\frac{2}{3} \end{bmatrix} \\ Y_h &= \mathbf{1} \end{aligned} \right.$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} B_\mu \\ W^3_\mu \end{bmatrix} = \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} \cos \theta_W & -\sin \theta_W \\ \sin \theta_W & \cos \theta_W \end{bmatrix}}_{M^{-1}=M^T} \begin{bmatrix} A_\mu \\ Z_\mu \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{bmatrix} W^1_\mu \\ W^2_\mu \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ i & -i \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} W^+_\mu \\ W^-_\mu \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{cases} \Psi_L = P_L \Psi \\ \Psi_R = P_R \Psi \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} P_L = \frac{1 - \gamma^5}{2} \\ P_R = \frac{1 + \gamma^5}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$|e| = g' \cos \theta_W = g_w \sin \theta_W = Q_\psi - Q_\nu \quad \mathcal{L} = \dots + Q_\psi \bar{\psi} \gamma^\mu \psi A_\mu + \dots$$

$Q_{\text{up-type}}^{\text{lepton}} = 0$	$Q_{\text{up-type}}^{\text{quark}} = -\frac{2}{3} e $
$Q_{\text{down-type}}^{\text{lepton}} = e $	$Q_{\text{down-type}}^{\text{quark}} = \frac{1}{3} e $

$$m_W = \frac{vg_w}{2} \quad m_z = \frac{v}{2} \sqrt{g_w^2 + g'^2} \quad m_A = 0 \quad m_e = \frac{G_e v}{\sqrt{2}}$$

Box 8 - Vértices modelo estándar

$\bar{\Psi}_L i \gamma^\mu D_L^{(\Psi)} \Psi_L + \bar{\Psi}_R i \gamma^\mu D_R^{(\Psi)} \Psi_R$ para leptones			$\bar{\Psi}_L i \gamma^\mu D_L^{(\Psi)} \Psi_L + \bar{\Psi}_R i \gamma^\mu D_R^{(\Psi)} \Psi_R$ para quarks		
$e \bar{\psi} \gamma^\mu \psi A_\mu$	$(-\frac{g_w}{\sqrt{2}}) \bar{\psi}_L \gamma^\mu \psi_L W^+_\mu$	$(-\frac{g_w}{\sqrt{2}}) \bar{\psi}_L \gamma^\mu \psi_L W^-_\mu$	$(-\frac{2}{3} e) \bar{u} \gamma^\mu u A_\mu / (\frac{2}{3} \bar{d} \gamma^\mu d A_\mu)$	$(\frac{2g' \sin \theta_W}{3}) \bar{u}_R \gamma^\mu u_R Z_\mu / (-\frac{g' \sin \theta_W}{3}) \bar{d}_R \gamma^\mu d_R Z_\mu$	$(\frac{g' \sin \theta_W}{6} + \frac{g_w \cos \theta_W}{2}) \bar{d}_L \gamma^\mu d_L Z_\mu$
$(-\frac{g' \sin \theta_W}{2} - \frac{g_w \cos \theta_W}{2}) \bar{\nu}_L \gamma^\mu \nu_L Z_\mu$	$(-g' \sin \theta_W) \bar{\psi}_R \gamma^\mu \psi_R Z_\mu$	$(-\frac{g' \sin \theta_W}{2} + \frac{g_w \cos \theta_W}{2}) \bar{\psi}_L \gamma^\mu \psi_L Z_\mu$	$(\frac{g' \sin \theta_W}{6} - \frac{g_w \cos \theta_W}{2}) \bar{u}_L \gamma^\mu u_L Z_\mu$	$(-\frac{g_w}{\sqrt{2}}) \bar{u}_L \gamma^\mu d_L W^+_\mu$	$(-\frac{g_w}{\sqrt{2}}) \bar{d}_L \gamma^\mu u_L W^-_\mu$

